Saxe's Seaside Colony Bill Reported in the Senate-The Senate Passes the Bill Taxing Premiums of the New England Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

ALBANY, April 4 .- If Senator Elsberg is certain that he can pass his rapid transit law amendments in the Senate, with the Grady amendment stricken out, it is more than likely that the Assembly Cities Committee will report Assemblyman l'rentice's Senator Elsberg went before the Assembly Cities Committee last night and asked that his bill, with the Grady amendment stricken from it, be reported. The members of the committee felt friendly disposed to this request, but Chairman Burnett announced that a request had been made for a hearing on the bill on the art of Rapid Transit Commissioner George L. Rives and August Belmont. Tuesday is the regular day for hearings on all New York city measures, but the New York city members of the committee vigorously arrosed carrying the matter over until next week and demanded that if a hearing wasto be given it be no later than Thursday. Consequently the hearing was set down for o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and if Messrs. Belmont and Rives cannot be present they will not have another oppor-

niv to be heard. harges are made that the hearing is purpose of delaying the passage of the bill. If Senator Elsberg cannot get votes enough to pass the Prentice bill unamended in the Senate then the Elsberg bill, with the Grady amendment, will be reported favorably. New York city memcontend that the traction interests in New York city do not want any change the rapid transit law, and they will therefore try to delay matters so that the bill will be lost in the shuffle usually attendant upon the closing days of the session.

There is evidently a mixup between the New York city Republican members regarding the seaside colony for the poor sick and convalescents of the city. Today the Senate Cities Committee favorably reported Senator Saxe's bill. The bill is in the same form as given to him by the York city administration and provides for an appropriation of \$2,500,000. It will now be up to Assemblyman Agnew to explain his opposition to the bill. In the Assembly last week he refused to permit the bill of Assemblyman Tompkins, which he had emasculated and which Mr. Tompkins succeeded in having amended by substituting the original bill, to be advanced to a third reading. At that time Mr. Agnew said he would wait until Senator Saxe's bill came over from the Senate. and until that time he had the Assembly bill held up so it would not be moved without his consent. Assemblyman Agnew in his substitute bill reduced the appropriation a million dollars.

Although Senator Armstrong vigorously Although Senator Armstrong vigorously opposed it, the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 19 passed Senator Smith's bill imposing a tax upon the premiums of New England mutual fire insurance companies doing business in this State. The revenues are to go to the State Firemen's Home in Hudson. Senator Armstrong's opposition to the bill was that the New England mutual fire insurance companies represented the big business interests of the country, which had combined to insure their own manufacturing properties because the old line fire companies' rates were exorbitant.

In order to simplify the bill and have its

language clearly understood Assemblyman Wainwright to-day amended Senator Stevens's bill pertaining to the investments of savings banks. The bill was intended to legalize the bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which has been merged with another railroad, so that the present law in relation to savings banks investments would read that in the event of a railroad in whose bonds the banks had invested heirs merged the bonds of the holding being merged, the bonds of the holding company would be legal investments. At the time the bill came up for final passage in the Assembly it failed to receive the cessary number of votes because of a ragraph which was very ambiguously The amendement puts the intent

of the bill in concise language.

Assemblyman Prentice's bill, which is needed to drive out of business all fake laines law hotels, was received in the Senate y and was referred to the committee whole, and will be considered to-mor-mmediately after the insurance bills Assembly this morning Assembly-

n Tompkins made an unsuccessful effort have the Assembly Judiciary Committee harged from further consideration of bill which would practically bring about election of United States Senators by feet vote of the people. His motion was feated by a vote of 66 noes to 31 ayes. Senator Page's bill authorizing New York it to deed to Columbia University lands inder water for the purpose of filling in and building an athletic field thereon, was orted favorably by the Assembly Cities

omittee to-day. -semblyman O'Neil introduced a bill oculating the speed of automobiles at ten niles an hour within cities, town, and vil-ces and fifteen miles an hour outside of imits. The bill provides for an ent penalty for violations of the e city limits.

The Sanate Codes Committee has re-fused to report a bill of Senator Grady's relative to the condemnation of real pro-perty. To-day he gave notice that he ald move to discharge the committee in further consideration of his bill, bill is in the interests of the Pennsylania Railread and affects property worth Pennsylvania terminal and the owners to sell to the railroad company, and there is no law now that compels them to do so. Senator Grady's bill amends the code as to the manner in which real property may be condemned to fit this

Assemblyman Fowler's bill permitting w York city to go into Ulster county its water supply without having to binit to many legal delays which were watered was advanced to a third read-

threatened was advanced to a third reading in the Senate to-day.
Senator Gardner's bill providing for the establishment of a botanical garden in Brooklyn at the expense of New York city was reported favorably in the Senate and advanced to a third reading.
Senator Cooper's bills abolishing the Kings county potter's field and the removal of all bodies to a new potter's field to be laid out on some island, also providing for the removal of the Kings county simshouse, were reported favorably and

simshouse, were reported favorably and advanced to a third reading in the Senate.

The following bills were introduced to-By Senator Tully-Providing that the stock

transfer tax shall not be imposed upon an original certificate of stock when issued by the officers of any officers of any company or corporation to bons fide subscribers nor upon the transfer of shares of a building and mutual loan corporation or a corporative savings and loan association.

Senator Brackett-Amending the labor law by providing that in all brass and iron foundries there shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees suitable baths proper hot and cold water service, and dressing rooms, properly heated, where emyees may change their clothing, the heat ng of such dressing rooms to be so arranged as to provide for the thorough drying of the orking clothes of persons using same.

By Senator Fitzgerald-Making it a mis iemeanor for the superintendent of a hosiptal n New York city or any one therein in auto refuse admission to any patient brought by ambulance to such hospital, or after admission, to order the removal of such

patient while dangerously sick to another By Senator Grady-Providing for a better A commanding appearance

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arrangement for the indexing and preservation of the records and documents, books and papers filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York. A commissioner of records is to be appointed for that purpose by the County Clerk within twenty days after the passage of this act, whose term of office is to expire upon completion of the work. The commissioner shall be an attorney of at least ten years experience in New York county and shall receive a salary of \$6,000.

By Mr. La Fetra—Increasing the number of Supreme Court Justices in the First Judicial

district by seven additional Justices.

By Mr. Nevins—Authorizing the Governor o appoint a commission of three ctilzens to inquire into the operation of the banking laws or the administration by the State Banking Department of the laws, the commission to inquire into the manner in which inspections are made of banks, trust companies and other financial institutions under the jurisdiction of the Banking Department and to report to the next Legislature as to whether it deems the present laws sufficient and to make recommendations for additional laws.

LOCAL OPTION BILL KILLED. Assembly Excise Committee, by a Vote of

7 to 4, Again Refuses to Report It. ALBANY, April 4 - By a vote of 7 to 4, he Assembly Excise Committee to-day again refused to report the Wainwright-Fully city residential district local option Last week the committee voted adversely on this bill, but the local option versely on this bill, but the local option advocates did not despair, and to-day the committee was asked to act again, which it did, with the same result as last week. The anti-saloon league is angry at the attitude of the committee and is anxious to get all the members of the Legislature or record on this proposition, and it is on record on this proposition, and it is likely that a motion to discharge the com-mittee will be made. The anti-saloon league threatens to bring this matter into State politics, the same as they did in Ohio

AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION. Members of the Auto Club of America Op-

pose the Proposed State Commission. ALBANY, April 4.- David Hennen Morris of the Automobile Club of America headed a delegation who appeared before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee today and opposed the bill creating a State automobile commission. This is the bill that was evolved by J L. Scarritt of New York city. The automobilists said that the bill would be of no benefit to them. They have united on the L'Hommedieu bill, imposing a tax on the weight of automobiles, the revenue from which will be devoted to the making of good roads.

Assemblyman A. E. Lee has promised to abandon his bill which compels an automobile to slow down to six miles an hour within twenty rods of an approaching

Bill Abolishing New York City Water Com-

mission to Be Reported. ALBANY, April 4 .- The Assembly Com mittee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply. of which Assemblyman George B. Agnew of New York city is chairman, to-night decided to report favorably the bill of Assemblyman John T. Yale (Rep., Putnam) abolishing Mayor McClellan's New York

Water Commission.

The New York city Republican members of the Legislature have shown on more than one occasion hostility to Mayor McClellan's commission. Senator Saxe a short time ago made an attack on the commis-sion and said it was doing nothing of any benefit toward securing a water supply.

Trust Company Reserve Bill Reported in the Senate.

ALBANY, April 4. - The Senate Banks Committee has reported favorably Assemblyman Wainwright's bill compelling trust companies to maintain a reserve fund. The bill has been amended by providing that among the securities in which the reserve funds may be invested may be the bonds of first and second class cities of this State.

CLEARED OF MATHESON KILLING. Watchman's Plea That He Shot at An Unresponsive Shadow Results in Acquittal.

Antonio Calora, the watchman who killed Dr. John Matheson of 1307 Bristow avenue, The Bronx, was acquitted of murder by a jury in the Supreme Court, criminal branch, last night. The jury was out about an hour.

Dr. Matheson was found dead, shot in the head, near a row of new buildings in Fulton avenue in the Bronx on the morning of December 8 last. One of the witnesses yesterday was Miss Mary C. Dixon, a schoolteacher who was engaged to be married to Dr. Matheson. She is a good looking young woman and was dressed in deep mourning. She said that when Dr. Matheson left her home the night before he was killed he was sober. Two men testified that he drank quite a little after he left her, and it was about 3 o'clock when he started for his home from a saloon with

Calora swore that he saw a shadow near the houses he was watching. He called out, and when he got no answer he fired.

out, and when he got no answer he fired.
"It was a big moneter, a strange animal,
I thought I saw," said Calora.
After firing the shots he ran to the home
of his employer, John H. Lavelle, and told
him. Lavelle told him to go back to his
job. The next morning Dr. Matheson's
hody was found.

body was found.

The storm area from Manitoba moved eastward yesterday over the Lake regions and was central in the lower St. Lawrence Valley in the morning. laving caused in its passage light rain and cloud ness in the Mississippi Valley, the Lake regions and the North Atlantic States. Its position in the Northwest was usurped by a high pressure that forced still colder weather into the upper Missis

forced swift children in the extreme Southwest.
There was a low area in the extreme Southwest. and rain was falling in Kansas. Oklahoma sud In the extreme west the weather was fair. In almost all regions east of the Mississippi the nperatures were higher.

temperatures were higher.

In this city the day was fair, until late afternoon, when it become cloudy: warmer: wind fresh southwest; average humidity, 39 per cent.: barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A.M., 30.18; The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table;

1905. 51° 48° 43° WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO DAT AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania.

showers and confer to-day; fair to morrow; light to For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers and cooler to-day, fair to-morrow; light

For Delaware, showers to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

For New Jersey, showers to-day and cooler in restern portion; fair to morrow; light to fresh west

For New England, showers to day, except fair orthwest portion, cooler in east and south portions fair to morrow fresh west winds.
For western New York, fair to day, fair and warmer to morrow.

FIVE INSURANCE BILLS PASSED

BY THE ASSEMBLY WITH BUT LITTLE OPPOSITION.

They Prohibit Lobbying, Limit the Amount of Real Estate an Insurance Company Can Own, Prohibit Rebates and Make It Perjury to Give False Statements.

ALBANY, April 4 .- Five of the insurance

bills recommended by the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee passed the Assembly to-day. The bills passed are: Prohibiting lobbying and practically adopting the Massachusetts law in regard to legislative agents, requiring them to register their presence in Albany with the Secretary of State when they come here to favor or oppose legislation before a legislative committee or the Governor.

expenses while engaged in such duty. Limiting the amount of real estate a life insurance company can own to its own office building.

They are also to file a statement of their

Making it a misdemeanor for an officer or employee of a life insurance company to make a false entry on the books.

Making it perjury to give false statements. Making the policyholder who accepts rebate equally guilty of a misdemeanor with the person who granted the rebate.

But for an objection of minority Leader Palmer, the six bills on the calendar would have been passed, leaving only the general insurance bill to be acted upon to-morrow. The bill objected to was the one prohibiting any corporation from contributing to campaign funds. Assemblyman Rogers, who has charge of the bills, asked that the bill be laid aside, as he said there was a serious doubt as to how far the bill extended. A glance over its provisions, he said, caused him to believe that it would prohibit the use of the New York county Republican committee's rooms for political purposes as well as the Tammany headquarters. After the five other bills had been disposed of Mr. Rogers asked for unanimous consent to take up the bill saving that Sanctar sent to take up the bill, saying that Senator Armstrong and Attorney Charles E. Hughes would attend to the bill in the Senate. But Mr. Palmer objected. The bill, however, will come up to-morrow and will be passed with the general insurance bill.

with the general insurance bill.

The only debate in the Assembly on the bills was on the one in regard to perjury. This affects every corporation. Assemblymen Wade, Salamon. Fish, Phillips, Steele, Palmer and Tompkins saw where a man who had unintentionally sworn to an affectivity and the next day corrected it in affidavit and the next day corrected it in affidavit and the next day corrected it in another affidavit might be arrested for per-jury. For over two hours the lawyers of the Assembly argued on the question of perjury. While it was at its height Assem-blyman Prentice said:

"I cannot share in this solicitude to pro-tect liars."

tect liars."

Mr. Prentice declared that there should be a law on the statute books which would cause people to be more careful of their oaths and to be compelled to tell the truth. He said the present perjury law was a dead

He said the present perjury law was a dead letter, as it was next to impossible to secure a conviction under its provisions.

Assemblyman Rogers said that the bill was intended to make it possible to punish a corporation which makes one statement in this State and another in another State or country, as was the case of the life insurance companies, and the bill made the corporation show which was the true statement and which was the untrue one.

and which was the untrue one.

Assemblymen Becker of Monroe, Bisland of Sullivan, Fish of Madison, Steele of Herkimer, Wade of Chautauqua and Wemple of

Rimer, Wade of Chautauqua and Wempie of Schenectady (Reps.), and Salamon and Tompkins (Tam.), and Wedemeyer (Dem., Richmond) voted against the bill.

Assemblymen Eagleton (Tam.) and Nolan (Dem., Troy) voted against the rebate bill.

The other bills were passed unanimously.

Senator Armstrong said to-night that the bill prohibiting corporations from con-tributing to campaign funds will not be amended. The provision of the bill which it was contended would prevent the use of a political organization property from being used for political meetings, he said, would never be so construed. The object aimed at is to prevent corporations from getting around the law and in a roundabout way contributing to campaign funds.

MAJOR PRICE GUILTY IN PART But Gen. Grant Thinks His Acquittal on

Charge of Intoxication Unwarranted. Major David Price of the Artillery Corps, recently tried here by court-martial, has been found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. in violation of the slxty-second article of war," and of failing to perform certain duties to which he had been assigned; but on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentle man, in failing to keep the pledge he had signed, he has been found not guilty.

The sentence of the court is that Major Price be reduced five files in the lineal list of major of the Artillery Corps, and to be repri-

Major Price was ordered last February to make inspections at Syracuse, Auburn, Troy, Geneva, Albany and Fort Grebel. He reached Syracuse on February 6. What happened to him there was told in detail at the trial. He admitted that he drank some malt, but no intoxicants. The malt, he

said, must have been drugged. In reviewing the case by way of reprimand Gen. Grant says:

None of the witnesses who observed him or came in contact with him during this period have testified positively that he was intoxicated, but all the circumstances of the case point with unerring certainty to in-toxication as a fact: that his condition on being found was produced through excessive use of intoxicating liquor, that such condition ould have been produced in no other way. Investigation and statement of the witnesses rior to trial create the belief that they have failed to tell the plain truth to the court that Major Price was on a drunken debauch.

The finding of the court and its sentence hold Major Price responsible for neglecting his duty during the time mentioned. opinion of the reviewing authority, he should have been found guilty of the second charge and its specifications. The sentence is therefore approved. The

remarks herein are believed to be a sufficient reprimand, and the sentence will be forwarded to the War Department in order that the reduction in rank may be executed.

RUSSIAN BAN ON FIREARMS. Asks American Aid in Carrying Out This New Provision.

WASHINGTON, April 4. -- Baron Rosen, Ambassador from Russia, has given official notice to the Department of State that the importation of firearms into Russia is absolutely prohibited. In his note to Secretary Root Baron Rosen says:

"By virtue of special provisions recently promulgated the importation into the Empire of Russia, the Grand Duchy of Finland included, of all kinds of firearms-except ordinary sporting guns-such as cann on, shells, explosives of all kinds, gunpowder, cartridges, nitroglycerine, &c., is absolutely prohibited. In spite thereof these articles shipped to anarchist committees are at times surreptitiously carried across the border and are often confiscated

by the authorities.
"In order to avoid any misunderstanding on that account, and with the hope of discouraging as far as possible this unlawful importation. I have the honor, by order of my Government, to apply to your Excel-lency with the request that you will kindly lend your cooperation to the end of causing such measures as you may deem neces-sary to check the exportation of these pro-hibited articles to Russia to be taken con-sistently, with the existing laws of the United States." Silk Lined Black Overcoats—\$19.

Leave aside the consideration of price if you will, though we know of no tailor who would fashion an overcoat like this for less than \$25. Contemplate only its luxurious elegance, its grace of line, its dignity and the soft, rich black Thibet of which it's made, not forgetting the lining of silk which extends throughout the coat to the edges.



You will find this overcoat at \$19 the most exceptional value ever offered.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Houston St. Broadway

FOR THE HEPBURN BILL. State Railway Commissioners Indorse, but

With Court Review Provision. WASHINGTON, April 4.- The Association of State Railway Commissioners in effect set the seal of its approval upon the pending Hepburn rate bill, but with a court review amendment. This action was taken by adopting unanimously the report of the committee on rate regulation, which was submitted by Delegate Hill of Georgia. It declares the rate question to be the most important public question. Danger, it continues, was not from high rates, which could be cured, but from rates which discriminated against individuals or localities. which tended to drive one producer out of the market to the advantage of another. As to clothing the Interstate Commerce

Commission with rate making powers, the report doubts the wisdom of giving it such general functions. The [commission, how-

general functions. The [commission, how-ever, should be given power to institute a just and reasonable rate for one found to be unjust and unreasonable. The con-stitutionality of such power is discussed by the report, which says: "If Congress had no authority to delegate to a commission created by it the power to find what is a just and reasonable rate, then rate legislation is at an end. But we main-tain that under the Constitution Congress has the power to regulate interstate comhas the power to regulate interstate com-merce; that interstate traffic in various commerce; that interstate trains in various commodities by the carriers is interstate commerce; that Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to declare that rates shall be reasonable and just, and when it so declares that is the legislative will. It fixes the standard that rates shall be just and reasonable. Then the fact as to what are just and reasonable rates can be determined by an administrative body created by Congress—in other words, by the Interstate Commerce Commission or any other state Commerce Commission or any other commission created by it. If Congress has not this power, then the American people are powerless to protect themselves under the Constitution against exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination."

As to the objection that the Hepburn bill wested in the Interstate Commerce Commission too much power in the fixing of rates, the report points to the fact that traffic officials, numbering but few in excess of the members of the commission and representing the principal great rail-road systems, now fixed practically all the rates. Surely the commission, composed of men of experience in rate making, men of men of experience in rate making, their of high character, seeing not one but both sides of a case, seeking solely to find what was just and right between carrier and shipper, could be relied upon to do equal and exact justice to shipper and carrier

alike.

The report then urges the enactment "of such legislation as will so enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it shall have authority to correct any rate, regulation or practice in relation to the transportation of interstate commerce which may be found after investigation to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory and to substitute a just and reasonable rate, regulation or practice in lieu thereof, and that its orders in relation thereto shall come effective; such legislation, however shall carefully preserve to the carrier the protection by the courts of all its rights under the Constitution."

SOUTH ASKS FOR RECOGNITION Senator Daniel Says That Section Has Been Ignored Long Enough.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Senator Danie! (Dem., Va.) made a speech in the Senate to-day appealing for greater recognition for the Southern States that were in the late Confederacy in the higher walks of official life.

The speech was made on the Urgent Deficiency bill and related to the clause bill making appropriation for the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro. The clause carried the provision that the delegates on the part of the United States should be distributed among the

various sections of the country. Mr. Daniel favored the provision because for a long time the Southern States had not had their fair share of proper representation in the higher walks of official life. The discrimination he attributed to the late civil war-a revolution that swept away all the old landmarks. It was time now, however, that the South had some repre-sentation, especially in view of the spirit ofthe new national regime. It was under stood, he said, that five delegates were to be appointed to the Rio conference. The hearings before the committee disclosed a purpose to appoint two delegates from Chi-cago, one from Pennsylvania, one from New York and the other the Porto Rican delegate in Congress. The South and the sec-tion west of the Mississippi would be un-

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), in charge of the bill, suggested that he would consent to in-crease the appropriation from \$60,000 to \$75,000 to permit of the appointment of two more delegates to the Rio conference, which would give an opportunity to recognize the South and West in the appointment of

delegates.

The amendment was agreed to, and Mr.
Daniel, apparently satisfied, ended his
speech with a brief tribute to the new South
Theraupon the Urgent Deficiency bill was

Court Opened in a Chapel.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 4.-Bergen county, failing to furnish sufficient court coom facilities, the court rented the First Reformed chapel, in which Judge Heisley opened the circuit to-day. Justice Gar-retson held the Supreme Court in the old court room. The Chosen Fresholders have a new court house committee, appointed last year, but the Democratic majority of this year is fighting them in the courts and thus holding up the work.

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A perfect fitting shoe that does not bind or chafe the enlarged joint. Coward Combination Shoc.

This shoe fits snug up into the arch of the foot, close over the instep, but is roomy at the toes. Coward Arch-Supporting Shoe. Supports the muscles of the "arch".

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ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Fitzgerald Criticises Him for Meddling With Legislation

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Upon a reques for unanimous consent to consider the bill to open to public settlement 505,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation in Indian Territory a lively running debate occurred in the House today over the attitude of President Roosevelt toward legislation.

The bill had been passed by both houses of Congress, and while waiting Executive action a resolution was passed asking the President to return it to Congress, which he did. It was stated at the time and repeated to-day, that the President would not approve the bill in the shape in which it was presented to him. Incian in which it was presented to him. Indian Commissioner Leupp advised that the hill be amended by increasing the minimum price of the land from \$1.25 to \$5 an acre and that provision te made for allotments to Indian children born since 1900.

Learning this, Mr. Stephens (Dem., Tex.) author of the bill, introduced the resolution of the land the kill engage to the state of the state

author of the bill, introduced the resolution of recall and the bill came tack.

This procedure aroused the ire of Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) and he attacked what he described the growing disposition to add the White House to the legislative department of Government, in violation of department of Government, in violation of the Processing Mr. Control of the Proc department of Government in Violation of the Constitution. He criticised the Presi-dent for sending letters to individual mem-bers of Congress on subjects of legisla-tion, instancing his letter of congratula-tion to Mr. Vreeland of New York upon the successful work of his committee, which investigated having at Annapolis

investigated hazing at Annapolis.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio thought the criticisms of Mr. Fitzgerald not well founded cisms of Mr. Fitzgerald not well founded in the view of existing conditions. These included, he said, a system of communi-cation between the President and Con-gress less formal than that contemplated by the Constitution, communication plated by the Constitution, communication by personal suggestion sometimes and often by letter, he instanced the "My Dear Catchings" letter, in which President Claveland denounced the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill as a piece of perfldy and dishonor. He also instanced President Cleveland's anti-free coinage of silver letter to Gen A. J. Warner in the winter of 1884-5. A. J. Warner in the winter of 1884-5.

The bill, having been amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Office, was passed.

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The monitors Arkansas and Florida and the battleship Texas have arrived at Pensacola, the collier Lebanon at Norfolk, the gunboat Dubuque at Puerto Plata, the gunboat Eagle at San at Fuerto Final Juan and the gunboat Callao at Canton. The supply ship Celtic and collier Nero have sailed from Guantanamo for target grounds, the cruiser Columbia from Hamp-ton Roads for Tompkinsville and the tug Hercules from Annapolis for Norfolk, Va.

Thirty-two Thousand Rural Mail Routes. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Thirty-two the u sand rural routes are in operation in the United States, according to a statement made at the Post Office Department to-day. About 4,000 petitions for the new service await action. Rural delivery now costs the Government about \$25,000,000 a year.



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High grade oxfords that will hug your ankles, insteps and heels in comfort. And all because of the headand-hand-work which was spent on the shoes. That is why they are worth Four Dollars.

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Our riding boots are designed from right and left bootleg models, which is not a common practice. Of Calf in black or tan, \$11.00. Of Black Enamel Leather, \$12.00.

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Custom-tailored Suits, Topcoats, Spring Coats and Cravenette Rain-The only garments at the price that will hold the fit, shape, style and color until worn out \$10

coats, Spring Coats and Cravenette Raincoats that have always brought \$16.50 or \$18.00 Journeyman-tailored Suits,

coats, Raincoats and Louis XV. fitted back Spring Coats, good \$20 values.....

gentlemen \$20 to \$35 for suit or outergarment. Easter Furnishings. Easter Hats, Easter Clothes for boys

and young men

Critical Clothing for critical

Get the Habit. Go to Brill Brothers

W UNION SQUARE S 14th Street, near Broadway. 279 Broadway, near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich. 125th St., corner Third Ave.



VERDICT BY TELEPHONE. John H. Flagler Authorizes Settlement of John H. Springer's Suit Against Him.

John H. Springer got a judgment of \$1,000 in the Supreme Court, Jersey City, yesterday against John H. Flagler, a brother of Henry M. Flagler. The amount was to cover the cost of repairs to an automobile sent by Flagler to the Springer Motor Vehicle Company's garage in West Forty-first street. It was alleged that while the Vehicle Company
first street. It was alleged that while the
machine was in the garage an employee
of the defendant took it away and Springer
demanded \$1.000 for the work which had
been done. The plaintiff claimed that

Flagler said he wouldn't pay more than \$500, and the suit resulted
Flagler's lawyers produced an affidavit
setting forth the failure to get an important
witness and Justice Dixon decided that the
affidavit wouldn't go because the process
server simply had been told the man wasn't
at home. The court refused to allow an
adjournment and then the lawyers got
busy with the telephone. They called up
Mr. Flagler, who had not personally appeared, and explained to him the dilemma
in which they found themselves. He
told them to settle the case for \$1,000, and told them to settle the case for \$1,000, and Justice Dixon instructed the jury to return a verdict for that amount. Mr. Springer was in court with his counsel, Alexander Simpson.

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